

## COWDRAY QUILTS IN COLOMBIAN OIL

Concession Obtained for Pearsons by Lord Murray Surrendered.

### RIGHT WAS GIVEN TO BUILD A CANAL

Washington Aroused by This and by British "Oiling Station" Possibility.

London, Nov. 26.—The oil and other concessions obtained by Lord Murray of Elibank in the Republic of Colombia, where he went on behalf of the Pearson concern, have been surrendered by Lord Cowdray, who decided to-day to abandon all efforts to carry through their proposed exploitation.

In confirming the report of the abandonment of the concessions in Colombia, Lord Cowdray to-day said to The Associated Press:

"Our application for a Colombian oil concession has been withdrawn by Lord Murray of Elibank. He took this action when he saw that the request for a concession was being used to stir up American opposition to the Pearson interests. I have just been informed of this action, which was taken on Lord Murray's own initiative. Our withdrawal is definite and absolute."

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 26.—In abandoning his efforts to obtain from Colombia the gigantic oil concession, with its multitudinous grants and rights, ranging from the construction of electric light plants to the building of canals, Lord Cowdray, head of Pearson & Co., Ltd., confers a favor on the Department of State and relieves the official mind of a worry that began with the publication of the facts about the Pearson concession in The Tribune of September 22. It was then that the Department of State, enmeshed as it was with the Mexican situation, the lecture circuit and other things, realized what was going on in Colombia, and an investigation was at once begun.

It was realized that the concession, the contract for which was signed on April 24 last by Lord Murray of Elibank, the Pearson representative, and President Restrepo, but which, fortunately for American interests, had not been sanctioned by the Congress, as was necessary, made possible numerous things which, to say the least, were not advantageous to the United States.

#### What the Contract Gave.

Article II of the contract signed on April 24 gave to the prospective concessionaire the right to establish pipe lines for conveying petroleum, to construct docks, to establish refineries, and to build, for purposes of exploitation and exploration, storage warehouses, aqueducts, canals, docks, telephone lines, telegraphs, railroads, tramway lines, electric power plants and lines of transmission.

The use of the word "canals" in the Pearson concession aroused apprehension in Washington, and the State Department, it may now be revealed, instituted an investigation of the concession with a view to ascertaining if the right to construct a canal might not be construed or at least prove the entering wedge for gaining the right to construct an ocean-to-ocean canal.

A matter of further interest was the possibility that the creation of great oil storage warehouses almost at the entrance of the Panama Canal would give to English interests an establishment which might, in the future, be converted into a British naval "oiling station." The prospect that all warships of the future will be equipped for burning oil fuel served to intensify the State Department's interest in the matter.

#### Lodge Resolution a Factor.

As was pointed out in The Tribune's dispatches in September, the granting of such a concession was also in violation of the spirit of the Lodge resolution which passed the Senate last year. This resolution declared that the United States would view with grave concern the acquisition by any foreign corporation of a harbor or other place that would be of value to a foreign nation in a military way.

It is not unlikely, although no official confirmation of this can be obtained, that the interest of the State Department in the matter has led to the withdrawal by Lord Cowdray. This government was opposed to the concession, and it is probable that representations were made to Colombia on the subject.

Further, the concession, were it granted, would be in direct conflict with the views of President Wilson as enunciated in his speech at Mobile, when he spoke so clearly against the granting by Latin-American countries of large concessions. He practically put the American ban on just such concessions as that sought by the Pearson interests in Colombia.

In fighting the concession in Colombia the State Department has had the assistance of the opposition in Colombia. There is a strong element in the Colombian Congress altogether opposed to granting such concessions.

#### Cowdray Case Was Hopeless.

There is reason to believe that Lord Cowdray's withdrawal is not so much in the interest of preserving international harmony and good will, as he indicates, as it is that his case in the Colombian Congress was hopeless. He sought a concession which granted a virtual monopoly, and it is quite possible that he foresaw defeat when the question of ratification came before the Congress.

With the Colombian concession out of the way, interest will now be focused on Lord Cowdray's concession in Ecuador. This is also a great contract for the exploitation of the oil resources of a nation rich in petroleum products, and is practically identical in terms with the Colombian contract.



LORD COWDRAY.

## GERMANY AT THE FAIR WILL SURPASS HERSELF

To Have at San Francisco Biggest Exposition of Her Wares Ever Made.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Nov. 26.—A Berlin dispatch to "The Daily Mail" says that if the impression exists in Great Britain that Germany's refusal to participate officially in the Panama-Pacific Exposition means that there is to be no German exhibit in San Francisco in 1915 it ought to be pointed out as soon and as emphatically as possible that a grave misapprehension prevails. Germany, as a matter of fact, will be represented at San Francisco, says the dispatch, by the "greatest display she has ever made in any exposition in history. Fourteen hundred great firms and corporations, representing practically every important branch of German industry, have already definitely arranged to show their wares at the Golden Gate.

The Reichstag is about to be asked to vote half a million dollars for a German building at the exposition, and the great German steamship lines, persuaded of the limitless possibilities awaiting German export trade throughout the Western Hemisphere, north and south, and in the Far East, in consequence of the opening of the Panama Canal, have announced their readiness to transport German exhibits to San Francisco free of cost.

The determination of Germany's capitalists of industry not to miss the great opportunity of extending their trade presented by the exposition, is causing no little alarm in business and commercial circles here.

"The Daily Mail" and "The Daily Chronicle" appeal to the British government to consider their attitude and decide to be officially represented at San Francisco.

### CHALLENGER'S KEEL LAID

Lipton Enthusiastic as to Shamrock IV's Chances.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Nov. 26.—Sir Thomas Lipton went to Gosport to-day to witness the casting of the leaden keel of the Shamrock IV at the shipbuilding yard of Charles E. Nicholson, the designer of the new challenger for the America's Cup. The keel weighed eighty tons.

Sir Thomas is most enthusiastic on the subject of his yacht's chances. "She is going to be the most wonderful ship ever known," he said yesterday. "There is to be something about her which will startle people when she is finished."

It is stated that the keel will weigh between eighty and ninety tons, but the greatest secrecy is being observed as to everything relating to the design of the vessel. Sir Thomas Lipton watched a number of perspiring workmen directing cascades of liquid lead into a huge mould, the shape and size of which had been carefully hidden. He closely inspected the keel, and finally gave a hand with the task of lading in the lead, photographers snapping him in the act.

It was the last time they will be admitted to the shed for some months, for the Shamrock IV will be the most closely guarded yacht ever laid down. A special shed has been erected in which to build her. Night and day watchmen have been provided, and in order to run no risk of the wives of the workmen divulging any secrets she is to be built by single men only.

Not for months will any one but the workmen be allowed to see the vessel, except, of course, Sir Thomas himself, who will pay frequent visits to Gosport. He is evidently enormously interested in the boat and is hoping great things from her. He said before leaving Gosport after the casting of the keel:

"I have only one ambition, and that is to win the cup, and I have faith in this wonderful yacht that Nicholson has designed."

## CHURCHILL REBUKED BY HIS SEA LORDS

Cabinet Minister's Aids Go on Strike and Bring Their Chief to Heel.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Nov. 27.—An astonishing story of a strike among the Lords of the Admiralty is told in this week's "Truth." It seems that Winston Churchill, the First Lord, brought the strike upon himself by personally interfering in a personal grievance on the part of a junior officer. The incident having been reported to Whitehall through the usual official channels, the Sea Lords respectfully remonstrated with their chief and then, the remonstrance not being favorably received, resigned in a body.

Apparently this had the desired effect for the affair has evidently blown over.

## WILSON TURNS TO "BIG STICK"

Idealistic Diplomacy Abandoned in Quelling Dominican Revolution.

### AMERICAN MINISTER "PERSUADED" REBELS

Told Them U. S. Would Not Allow Latin-American Governments To Be Overthrown.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 26.—That idealistic diplomacy has given place to a somewhat forceful foreign policy which does not preclude the use of the "big stick," at least in a small "affair," is shown by the reports telling of the effective manner in which the latest revolution in Santo Domingo was literally crushed by James M. Sullivan, the new American Minister to that country.

Mr. Sullivan left Washington some weeks ago and went as quickly as possible, via Florida, Havana, Santiago and a few special tugs and gunboats to the north coast of Santo Domingo, where a revolution against the constitutional government of the country was just getting underway. Mr. Sullivan did not go first to Santo Domingo City, there to present his credentials and establish himself as the American diplomatic representative, but launched forth in his work without this formality.

#### New Diplomacy in Sway.

He met the rebel leaders in the North and, without equivocation, told them things which caused them to hesitate, and, in the end, to drop their war. He explained that a new American diplomacy now holds sway and that the government of the United States would not tolerate revolutions intended to overthrow the constitutionally established governments of Latin-America.

He also said to the rebel chiefs that of course they could not be aware of this new diplomacy and that therefore they would be excused this time—but never again!

Mr. Sullivan informed the revolutionists that the United States would look upon them as nothing more than bandits and brigands, and that the government of Santo Domingo would be told to do the same. He also told them—and this is said to have been potent that if they succeeded, this country, through the legally established American receivership, would withhold the customs receipts from the government founded on such a revolution. He made it perfectly clear that a government growing out of a revolt would under no circumstances be accorded recognition by the United States.

There are those in Washington, of course, who hold it to be the inalienable right of the people to rebel against oppression and usurpation of their vested rights and interests, and from this point of view the policy, as applied in Santo Domingo, may be criticised, but it appears to have been decidedly effective.

#### Sanguinary Battle Fought.

The revolution has come to an end, but not without some fighting, and only after the establishment of a "tissue-paper" blockade by the government of the ports held by the rebels. One of the battles recently fought there disproves a popular belief that in Latin-American warfare no one ever gets hurt. It is reported that in one engagement, in which not more than 35 men participated, 157 dead were carried off the field.

A danger of the present situation is that the government, which is now receiving the support of the United States, may consider that this support entitles it to perpetual control of the country. A constituent assembly is to meet in Santo Domingo City next month for the purpose of revising the constitution for perhaps the fiftieth time.

It is now the aim of the new diplomacy to prevent the constitution from being so drafted as to make the hold of the existing regime on the government perpetual, without affording opportunity for fair and free elections.

### LINERS TO DROP PLYMOUTH

Hamburg-American Co. Abandons British Port of Call.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Nov. 27.—The decision of the Hamburg-American Line to abandon Plymouth as a port of call for its express steamers from New York is a serious blow to the prestige of the port. Local hotels, too, will suffer greatly by the Emperor ceasing to call, as in addition to the large number of friends going there to meet passengers, those who embarked there for the Continent had to spend the night in the town.

Nothing is definitely known concerning the cause for the alteration of the plans of the Hamburg-American Line with regard to its vessels, but the attitude of the naval authorities may have played an important part in the matter, as it is known that they refused their sanction for the Emperor to be berthed inside the breakwater. So far this has never been necessary, as it is only in rough weather that ocean liners calling at Plymouth are not dealt with well outside the harbor.

### REVIEWS ITALY'S POSITION

King Points to Evidence of National Strength.

Rome, Nov. 26.—King Victor Emmanuel to-morrow, for the fifth time in the thirteen years of his reign, will open the Italian Parliament. The speech from the Throne will announce the continuation of the liberal programme, emphasize the significance of universal suffrage and the success attending its first trial and summarize the progress made by Italy in many fields.

The Turco-Italian war, resulting in the conquest of Libya, will be instanced as tangible proof of national strength and solidarity, and reference will be made to the service rendered by the Triple Alliance in the maintenance of peace and the solution of problems in connection with the Balkan war.

### Dutch Pictures on View To-day

The F. Kleinberger galleries, at No. 709 Fifth avenue, will be open to-day from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m. The galleries are open on Thanksgiving Day because of the unusual interest that has been evinced in the exhibition of the A. de Ridder collection of Dutch and Flemish paintings. The proceeds of to-day's exhibition will be devoted to charity.

## FRENCH AVIATORS KILLED

Petrol Tank Explodes, Burning Two Sappers to Death.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Eperray, Rheims, France, Nov. 26.—A military biplane, with two sappers, fell to-day near Chantemerle. The petrol tank exploded, and in a moment aeroplane and men were enveloped in flames. By the time those who witnessed the accident reached the spot the machine was completely destroyed and the two aviators so charred as to be unrecognizable.

The fatalities recorded above raise the total death toll of aviation to 350. Of this number 132 have been recorded since the beginning of the present year.

## VICEROY OF INDIA AT ODDS WITH HOME

Makes His Third Demand for Inquiry Into South African Labor Problem.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Nov. 27.—Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, made an unusual and remarkable speech yesterday with regard to the alleged ill treatment of Hindu laborers in South Africa. He referred in sympathetic terms to the courage of the East Indians in their passive resistance to invidious and unjust laws, and again demanded a thorough and impartial inquiry.

This is the third time Lord Hardinge has made this demand. He telegraphed Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India after Lord Gladstone, Governor General of South Africa, had categorically denied the allegations of ill treatment. After this General Botha, the South African Premier, in an indignant speech, gave another denial to the allegations.

The Indians in South Africa have adopted a passive resistance campaign in order to secure redress for their grievances under the immigration act. They demand the removal of the racial bar in the act, and also the removal of the poll tax of \$15 on all non-indentured Indians in Natal. A thousand Indians went on strike to secure these conditions, and many, including the leaders, have been imprisoned on various charges. Three Indians have been killed in fights with the police in Natal. Most of the Indians of South Africa live in Natal, into which province the Indians were imported as indentured laborers for the sugar and other plantations. Natal wants Indians as laborers, but not as traders, as on account of their low standard of living they can undersell white traders.

### TEN YEARS FOR HOMICIDE

German Officer Sentenced for Shooting a Junior.

Metz, Germany, Nov. 26.—Lieutenant Tiegies, of the German artillery, was today sentenced by court martial to ten years' imprisonment and to be cashiered on a charge of killing Ensign Foerster, of his own battery.

Lieutenant Tiegies had been celebrating by a long drinking bout his acquittal by court martial at Dillenhoefen on September 23 on a charge of disturbing a religious service. His brother officers refused his invitation to join him, and Lieutenant Tiegies thereupon commanded his junior officer, Ensign Foerster, to attend. When Foerster remonstrated with Lieutenant Tiegies for getting intoxicated Tiegies drew a revolver and shot him dead.

The sentence on Lieutenant Tiegies is almost unprecedented. German court martials as a rule dealing leniently with officers when charged with an offence of this kind.

### SAYS STEPFATHER DRANK

Daughter of Plaintiff Sure De Bost Mixed Cocktails.

Verity Snow, fifteen years old, a pupil of the "Oakmere School of New Rochelle, testified for her mother, Mrs. Fannie P. de Bost, in the latter's separation suit against Louis L. de Bost in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mrs. de Bost was formerly the wife of Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., from whom she obtained a divorce, after which she married De Bost.

Verity, a daughter by the first marriage, said that several times on her week-end visits home from school she saw her stepfather mix cocktails early in the morning. Mrs. de Bost is trying to prove that her husband drank to excess.

Counsel for De Bost asked the girl whether she knew what a cocktail was. She was sure she did know, although she said she never drank one. She said she had heard much about cocktails in her home.

Mrs. Emma A. Phillips, another witness, is a friend of Mrs. de Bost. She testified that on one visit to the De Bost home the defendant broke up a card party by kicking over the table. The witness said De Bost drank four or five cocktails as an appetizer, but that he ate little dinner. She said he drank whiskey during the meal.

### Schildknecht Pleads Guilty.

John C. Schildknecht, who was accused of stealing \$5,000 from his employers, the Washburn-Crosby Flour Company, pleaded guilty of grand larceny and forgery yesterday before Judge Malone, in General Sessions. Schildknecht fled to South America, and was compelled to return because those to whom he had intrusted his money did not send him any funds.

### Three Drinks Not Enough.

Three cocktails will not intoxicate Frederick Preston, a retired broker, of No. 502 West 112th street. Magistrate Murphy decided so in the West Side court yesterday when Preston was arraigned on a charge of operating his auto at a high rate of speed while under the influence. That didn't free Mr. Preston, however, for he was found guilty of speeding and fined \$50.

### PEACE CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

The Hague, Nov. 26.—Confirmation of recent reports as to the probable postponement of the third Peace Conference at The Hague are found in declarations made to-day in diplomatic and official circles. It was stated that in view of the necessary preparatory labors it would be impossible for the international conference to assemble before 1915 or 1917 at the earliest. Instead of in 1915, as originally planned.

### COAL REDUCED TO FLUID.

Breslau, Nov. 26.—Dr. Otto Lummer, director of the Physics Institute, announced at a meeting of scientists to-night that he had succeeded in rendering coal fluid by electricity.

## ZELAYA ARRESTED AFTER FLIGHT

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the detectives to be rather an unusual hour to remove baggage, as no steamer was leaving early in the morning.

There was, too, so much care exercised in the handling of the trunk that the sleuths paid the closest attention to every detail and, when it was placed almost reverently into a taxicab, they chartered another and followed.

The taxicab swung east in 72d street to Central Park and then pursued a circuitous route until well north of 92d street. Then, there being no traffic rules to collide with, the taxicab was turned suddenly and brought out to Central Park West.

The car conveying the Secret Service men had to run slowly for fear of being detected, and it almost lost the trunk bearing car when the latter machine headed west from the park. But it kept within a few blocks of it after that, and the detectives saw the removal of the trunk from the car to the apartment house.

It was not then known to what apartment in the building the trunk had been taken, and early yesterday the sleuths were on watch. They saw men of swarthy complexion descend from the sixth floor and decided that Valentine's apartment was the one that required their attention. They expected also that Zelaya himself would come out.

Building Is Surrounded. But Zelaya kept to his apartment and, as the France, the only steamer departing to-day, had gone, the secret service men held off action until early this morning. Late last night they informed Acting Captain George Humann, of the West 100th street police station, that they needed more men, so Humann and two detectives and several uniformed men appeared.

Soon after midnight William Ossler, chief of the northern division of the Department of Justice, placed his men. Some were sent to the roof, others to the rear of the building, and one man each to the elevator operator and the telephone box. To persuade the elevator and telephone operators that they were in earnest it was necessary to show revolvers.

At 12:15 a. m. Ossler went to the sixth floor. Going to the door leading to Valentine's living room, he rang the bell, while Oscar Tignuls and James E. Baker, Secret Service men, stole up the stairway. It was fully five minutes before a man in blue pajamas appeared at the door.

"This is an untimely hour to disturb any one," said Valentine, opening the door. "What is it?"

"I have a warrant for General Zelaya, charging murder," said Ossler. "He is here. Show him to me."

#### Enter with Drawn Guns.

Valentine hesitated, but Ossler produced his revolver. Not that it was necessary, but to add emphasis to his inquiry. "He just came in, I believe," said Valentine quickly.

"Then we'll go and get him," said

Ossler, pushing through with the two sleuths.

Ossler, Tignuls and Baker, escorted by Valentine, walked through the apartment, passing Valentine's bedroom and entering a small hall. At the head of it they reached a bedroom. There was no light, so Ossler pressed the button. Zelaya was asleep in bed, lying on his right side, with his head on his right arm. Neither the sound nor the light had disturbed him.

"General Zelaya"—Ossler began. "I'll wake him up," Valentine volunteered. He pulled the covers off the former dictator and then pulled him over so that he was flat on his back.

"What's this?" Zelaya asked sleepily. "I have come to arrest you for murder," said Ossler. "Get dressed."

Zelaya was so far from conscious of what was happening that he rolled back again as if to sleep. "He thinks it's a dream," Valentine said.

"Come—get up," ordered Ossler. Then he pulled Zelaya half from his bed before the Nicaraguan realized that he was under arrest. He placed his left foot on the floor and reached for his socks.

"Arrested?" he asked, incredulously. "Get dressed quickly," said Ossler. "Well," said Zelaya, unbuttoning his pajama jacket, "if that's the case I guess there isn't anything to do but go."

#### Objects to Riding in Cars.

"But can't you get me an automobile?" he asked, while he was slipping into a shirt. "I don't like to ride in the cars. Anyway, where are you going to take me?"

The Greenwich street station, they told him, while Baker telephoned for a taxi. But Zelaya was dressed before the auto arrived, and it was his suggestion that the trip be not delayed until the machine arrived. So they walked to the 91st street station of the subway and went down to the Greenwich street police station that way.

Luis P. Corea, who had been minister to Washington when Zelaya was President of Nicaragua, was at the station house waiting for him. A friend had telephoned to Corea, who is a lawyer in this city. The greeting betokened no great surprise on the part of either that the arrest had come.

Zelaya gave his pedigree, and after he had been told that he would be taken before United States Commissioner Shields at 9 o'clock this morning, and he had exchanged a few words with Corea, he was taken to a cell.

Leroy Cannon and Leonard Groce, two Americans who had been engaged in directing revolutions in Nicaragua, were captured by President Zelaya's forces in the fall of 1909 and shot to death in the latter part of November, 1909, by his order. They had pleaded guilty, after a trial, and were condemned to death in accordance with the laws of the country, according to Zelaya, although at the time of their death it was asserted by Consul General Sussmann, of the provisional government, that the extreme penalty for participation in revolutions in Nicaragua was imprisonment.

Groce was a Texan and Cannon came from Pennsylvania. There was great

indignation in this country at the time as a result of the murder of the two Americans, although Zelaya always persisted in defending his action in the matter.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Apprised of the arrest of former President Zelaya in New York to-night, Corry M. Stadden, his counsel, arranged with Solicitor Folk of the State Department for a hearing to-morrow at the department to demonstrate that the warrant for Zelaya's arrest should be cancelled because the offences charged against him were political.

Efforts will be made to show that Sixto Pineda, one of the men alleged to have been assassinated by Zelaya, actually was killed by another person. It also will be asserted that Torbio, the second of the men alleged to have been killed by Zelaya, really was shot by the police. In each case it will be asserted that Zelaya knew nothing of the case until afterward.

In the event the State Department declines to cancel the warrant for the detention of Zelaya, efforts will be made to make some arrangement to enable him to enjoy his liberty pending the arrival from Nicaragua of documents in support of the allegations required by treaty.

### TAX CELIBACY IN FRANCE

Legislators Put Heavy Impost on the Unattached.

Paris, Nov. 26.—All French spinsters and bachelors more than thirty years old, unless they have at least three persons dependent on them, are to be subject to an increase of 20 per cent on the income tax imposed by the bill now under consideration.

The Senate committee in charge of the bill introduced this clause to-day, when it terminated its examination of the measure, which has taken four years to prepare. The report is to be submitted shortly to the Senate.

### A. J. WEBER DIVORCED

Former Show Girl Charges Engineer with Cruelty.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Reno, Nev., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Margaret Kirby Weber, of New York, received a divorce to-day from Albert J. Weber, a wealthy consulting engineer of that city. Mrs. Weber charged that her husband was jealous of her musical career, and that he was cruel.

Mrs. Weber was the statuesque Margaret Dairymple, in "The Merry Widow." Mr. Weber declared that his wife had embarked upon a life of extravagance, and that she had cost him \$100,000 in the five years of their married life. He also said her associates were such that he considered it necessary to provide himself with a bodyguard.

Mrs. Weber spent several summers at Spring Lake, N. J., and when in New York lived at Broadway and 7th street. Mr. Weber is a member of the Manhattan Club, of New York City, and served many times as foreman of the New York County Grand Jury.

### Child Crushed by Coal Truck

Cecilia Komash, two years old, was killed in front of her home, at No. 87 Monmouth street, Newark, at noon yesterday, when a front wheel of an automobile coal truck passed over her body. The truck belongs to Samuel Albaum and was driven by Cornelius Butcher, a negro, who was arrested. The child was dead when she arrived at the City Hospital.



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